THE COURTS.

Conclusion of the Connerton Homicide Trial.

MURRAY PROMPTLY ACQUITTED.

Shanty Settlers and Their Land Leases.

THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

Appointment of Another Receiver in the Case.

The action brought against the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, in which Eugene Kelly, the banker, is the leading prosecutor, continues in one way or another to occupy a good deal of the atten-tion of the courts. Judge Donohue gave a decision yesterday denying the motion for a reargu. ment of the case, but making such denial contingent on the fling of the certificate of incorporation and the order for the appointment of a reteiver in two of the actions. Also in two actions which are undergoing examination before Judge Butherland, as reserve. Mr. Vibbard, the Presisent, and Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the com-pany, were compelled yesterday to deed over the estate to Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, receiver and sequestrator. The end is not yet, and Mr. Kelly he shall fight it till the end comes.

In the United States Court yesterday Emanuel Pasado was convicted on an indictment charging him with selling cigars not properly stamped. The jury recommended Pasado to the clemency of the Court, and Judge Benedict deferred sentence.

THE CONNERTON HOMICIDE. DONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL-MURRAY AC-

QUITTED. Brief work was made yesterday in the con-Sinued trial of George W. Murray for the alleged killing of John Connerton, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett. As will be seen by the report, no time was lost in submitting the further testimony for the defence, and but a lew minutes were taken in reaching the finale-a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner, as usual, sat by Mr. Charles V. Brooke, his counsel, and looking more confident than ever, a look

usual, sat by Mr. Charles V. Brooke, his counsel, and looking more confident than ever, a look which, as the result showed, was wholly justified, District Attorney Phelps continued to represent the prosecution.

Policeman Bird, of the Ninth precinct, testified that the reputation of Portain was bad, and that he would not believe him under oath in any matter in which he was interested.

Caroline Murray, sister of the prisoner, remembered the Sanday when her brother was arrested: Bite woke him up about ten o'clock in the morning; he went out to his stable and returned to his dinae; while eating his brother-in-law called and he went out with him, not returning till six o'clock in the evening; while away officer O'Neil called and said ner brother's boss wanted to see him, and when her brother returned she told him what the officer had said; he said he would go out for a waik and while he was absent he was arrested.

Benjamin Twaddle, of No. 637 Washington street, testified that on the hight of the homicade ne saw Mrs. Neymeyer shortly after the occurrence, and that she then said several limes that Pertain struck the man with a cart rung.

George Washington Murray, the prisoner, then took the stand. He testified that he went into Gittoons' saloon on the night of the 21st of November and had a drink; about nine o'clock two men took the stand. He testified that he went into Gittoons' saloon on the night of the 21st of November and had a drink; about nine o'clock two men her replied that he thought the 'longshoremen's strike; one of them asked his opinion, and he replied that he thought the 'longshoremen were in the right; the man said that he thought sort in the right; the man said that he thought show to have a chance to make a hving; she witness said he did not wish to argue the matter, after which, being requested to drink with the men, he did so; after having a few more drinks he left the place, and went down to West street on look for Pinkerton. The witness then proceeded to detail his movements from that time up

harge.
Judge Barrett, in his charge, stated that he Judge Barrett, in his charge, stated that he thought it would be exceedingly dangerous for the jury to convict the prisoner on the testimony adduced by the prosecution during the risal. The only testimony connecting the prisoner with the murder was that of "Billy Fertain," and it had been proved by a number of reputable witnesses that he was an exceedingly bad man and very unreliable. On the other hand a great number of very respectable witnesses had testified to the mexceptionably good reputation of the prisoner. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

The announcement of the verdict was followed by manifestations of appliage among the crowd in attendance, which the Court promptly rebuked. Judge Barrett then gave a brief moral lecture to the prisoner and discharged him.

Some talk ensued between the District Attorney and Judge Barrett as to Pertain and Joyce. The former suggested that he thought it would be proper to still keep them in the House of Detention pending any action he might think it his duty, in the case. Judge Barrett approved of the suggestion, leaving the matter in the District Attorney's hands, and then adjourned the Court till next Monday.

SHANTY RESIDENTS IN COURT. Michael Stokes and seven others occupy shanties in 108th street, between First and Second ave-Dues, under leases for ten years, outsined from one De Groot. The latter claims to be owner in fee of the lots on which the shantles are situated, under a conveyance obtained from the corporathoe. Patrick Cassidy sets up a claim of ownership to the same property under a trust deed bearing date 1832. Mr. Cassidy thought to induce the parties occupying the premises to pay rent to him, which they rejused to do, and thereupon he instituted pioceedings of ejectment against them. While the matter was in dispute Cassidy induced the tenants to sign a written instrument acknowledging him to be the owner of the property and agreeing to pay him the rent hey had previously been paying to De Groot. The tenants aver that they were induced to sign this document on the representation that the leases they held from De Groot were absolutely youd, and that they would be allowed to remain in peaceful occupation of the premises during the residue of the leases on the same terms as before. Finding that this was not the effect of the instrument they reinsed payment to Cassidy, and thereupon he commenced summary proceedings for ejectment, before Judge Lane. Upon this application was made to Chief Justice Daily, holding special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, for a temporary injunction restraining Cassidy from prosecuting these proceedings. A motion was made to dissolve this injunction. Chief Justice Daily gave a decision in the case to-day, embodying the same in an elaborate opinion denying the motion. tion. Patrick Cassidy sets up a claim of owner-

THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK. Shortly after the Guardian Savings Bank became insolvent, in November, 1871, Jeremiah Quinlan was appointed receiver. Recently a mo-tion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, for his removal upon the ground of alleged acts of irregularity in the discharge of his duties. A peregularity in the discharge of his duties. A petition was sent in yesterday by Mr. Odinian to Indze Donohue, holding Chambers, asking to be releved from his office. The petition sets up the date of his appointment, the motion for his removal, and, while expressing confidence that a close examination which he asked into the conduct of his affairs as receiver will reveal the faithful application by him of all the funds and assets of the bank, he desires that his resignation should not be interpreted as an effort on his part to Brink from any hability he may have incurred. His resignation was accepted and Mr. Peter J. Donohue appointed his successor. An order was antered at the same time appointing N. Mott recree to examine Mr. Quinlan's accounts, conflicting the latter's sureties and directing the new receiver to file a bond for the same amount as his predecessor. not be interpreted as an effort on his part to

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S

COURT. THE LATE MAIL ROBBERTES.

E. J. Woodworth, Daniel Bennett and John Doolbaugh were yesterday brought before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with having in their possession certain coupons, which had lace

been apstracted from the United States mail. It appeared that the parties are also implicated in the their of the coupon, for the direct robbery of which four boys, named Samuel Woodworth, Josian Parker and S. Hoyt, are also under arrest. Among letters and papers stolen from the mail are two letters from General Webb to the cashier of the Third Avenue Raiiroad Company, containing two coupons of the company for \$36 each, detached. These coupons were traced to the defendants. The examination was adjourned and the defendants held in \$1,000 each.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 3. LIABILITY OF STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

Before Judge Lawrence. William Tobias, engineer of the steaming Hattle E. Lawson, of which Thomas Lawson was captain and Halsey & Bonnell owners, had his foot crushed while employed on the boat. Captain Lawson engaged Dr. Varrick to attend to the injured man and send his bill to the owners, which he did, but which they refused to pay. Suit was brought against the owners and a verdict was ordered for \$285 71, that being the entire nil, with interest. The ground of the verdict was that the action of the captain was binding on the owners.

> MARINE COURT-PART 3. ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Before Judge Gross. An action was tried yesterday in this Court in which Charles Caple suc. John H. Loregan for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, laying damages at \$1,000. It appeared that on the 22d July, 1873, the parties litigant attended a pic-22d July, 1873, the parties litigant attended a picnic at Dudley Grove. On their return to the city
the deiendant accused and and Caple arrested on
a charge of having stolen his watch, upon which
charge he was subsequently indicted by the Grand
Jury and tried at the General Sessions, and on
trial acquitted and discharged. The facts being
put in evidence, defendant's counsel contended
that no malicious intent had been proved, and
moved that the case be dismissed. The Court
coincided with the vices of counsel and thereupon
dismissed the complaint with costs and allowance
to delendant.

DECISIONS. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.
In the matter of Amoureux.—Order granted.
By Judge Donohue.
In the matter of Appley; In the matter of St.
Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church,—Orders granted. ders granted.
Starck vs. Starck.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintin.

Hond vs. Thompson et al.; Cutting vs. Stevens.—

Motions granted.

Motions granted.
In the matter of O'Brien.—Granted. Memo-

randum.
In the matter of Barker.—Granted.
Kelly vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Company et al.—Memorandum. SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.
Suidler vs. Solomon et al.—The exceptions to
be referee's report overruled, &c. See memorandum.

Derham vs. Lee et al.—Motion denied. See memorandum. COMMON PLEAS SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Belly vs. Seily.—See memorandum.
Fernian vs. McChesney.—Order granted.
By Chief Justice Daly.

Grobecker vs. Faimer.—Application denied.
Stokes vs. Cassidy.—See opinion.
By Judge Robinson.
Kemp vs. Knickerbocker Insurance Company.—
Extra allowance of three per cent on the amount

of recovery. Knapp vs. Schlissinger,—Order signed. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM. By Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore. Scheff vs. Mitthacht et al.—Judgment on referee's report affirmed. Miller vs. Samter.—Off on payment of costs by appellant.
Clerdinen vs. Crosson et al.; Bruce vs. Burr et al.—Argued. Decisions reserved.
O'Gorman vs. Kamack et al.—Order settled and

MARINE COURT-CHAMBERS.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Kimmelstiel vs. Andrew; Friedlander vs. Epsten; Weed vs. Sutton; Richards vs. Carlton; Baily vs. Wallach; Seymour vs. Jenkins; Porter vs. Wyman. Motions denied.

Agan vs. Farley; Bernstein vs. Galena; King vs. Judkins; Bramson vs. Farley; Meyers vs. Roberts; Babcock vs. Brennan; Dade vs. Dade; Green vs. Conen; Schwarze vs. Murphy; Powers vs. Geeahey; Downing vs. Walther; Laffman vs. Reilly.

Motions granted.

Revnelds vs. Demostar. The otions granted. Reynolds vs. Dempster.—The witness must be

sworn. Kernstein vs. Kaufmann.—Memorandum. Palon vs. Van Nort.—Judgment for delendant, with costs and \$25 allowance. Baliard vs. Morgan; Rhene vs. Frank.—Memo-

randum.

Beirne vs. Boyland; Moor vs. Underhill; Arnaux
vs. May.—Motions denied.
Woods vs. Holland; Thoma vs. Rubenstein; Seymour vs. Jeakins; Beck vs. Connoily; Celler vs.
Abrams.—Motions granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. A large number of prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning upon indictments found by the Grand Jury. The most of them pleaded not guilty and were remanded for trial. SEVENTEEN YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Wilhelm Johansen pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree. The indictment charged that on the night of the 26th of December he entered the awelling house of Eiler Holch, No. 238 East complainant and his wife were awakened by a noise in their room and discovered the prisoner, who, when searched, was joined to have a large dirk kaife in his pocket. His Honor, in passing sentence, said that there was nothing in the case to call for a mitigation of the punishment which ought to be inflicted for such a serious crime. The prisoner was sont to the State Prison for seventeen years.

THE DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE. Sarah E. Myers, who was convicted on Wednes day of keeping a disorderly house in Wooster street, was placed at the bar for sentence.

Mr. Kintzing moved a further postponement of the sentence in consequence of the absence of his associate, Mr. A. Oakey Hall. The counsel called Patrick Fox and John Glisey, witnesses for the prosecution, who followed Mrs. Myers to the Tombs, using vile epithets and conducting themselves in such a manner as to make it necessary for the officers who had her in charge to take refuge in a officers who had her in coase.

orse car.
Judge Sutherland pronounced the conduct of those men scandatous and outrageous and deserving the most severe censure.

Mrs. Myers will be sentenced on Friday.

Richard Seifert, against whom were five charges of lorgery, pleaded guilty to one indictment which charged that on the 6th of this month he passed a check upon the People's Bank of New York for check upon the People's Bank of New York for \$417, purporting to have been signed by A. Fenn. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Orange K. Howard pleaded guilty to an indictment enarging him with longery in the third degree. The charge was that on the 2d of this month he forged the name of Thomas R. Sharp, one of the agents of the Baitmore and Ohio Railroad, requesting J. M. Toucey, general superintendent of the Hudson River and Central Railroad, to furnish to the bearer (Howard) a pass from Bufalo and return. The sentence imposed was three years in the State Prison.

CONFESSIONS OF GUILT. John Smith pleaded guity to an attempt at grand larceny, the allegation being that on the both of December he stole a box, containing silverware, valued at \$50, the property of the Meriden Britannia Company. Edward Hallaban, who was indicted for stealing a silver watch, worth \$10, from the person of Samuel Lloyd, on the 27th of

from the person of Samuel Lloyd, on the 27th of last month, pleaded guilty to the charge. These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Meyers, who stole a leather pocketbook, containing fifty cents, from the person of Mary Collins, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at St. Prancis Navier's church, in Sixteenth street, pleaded guilty.

John McGuire and John Barry pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the allegation being that on the 24th of December they stole a package of dusters worth \$66, which was in the custody of the Adams Express Company. They were each sent to the state Prison for two years.

William Gleason, who, on the 24th of December, stole a tray of gold rings worth \$218 from the store of Francis Schneider. No. 68 Bowery, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the Pententiary for two years and six months.

guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the Penntentiary for two years and six months.

Daniel M. O'Hara, who was charged with cutting Patrick Downey on the 25th of November with a small knite, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. It seemed from an investigation of the case that the accused is a physician and was on his way from Canada to the West, and who, a few nights before this occurrence, was robbed of sixty sovereigns and supposed that he was about being attacked by the complainant. The City Judge said he was much embarrassed as to the disposition of the case. He sent O'Hara to the Penttentiary for three months.

John Comist, a Chinese sailor, pleaded guilty to having a pair of metal knuckles in violation of a statute profibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. The Court sentenced him to the City Prison for ten days.

Mary Meyers, who was charged with stending lace yells and ribbons valued at £3a, balonging LQ

murder in silling her child by putting it upon a hot stove, on the 20th of November. It was clearly established that the woman was intemperate and had been subject to repeated attacks of epilepsy, and that on the morning in question she was evidently laboring under the effect of one, of these dis, and was not responsible for her act. Mr. Rollins said that in accordance with the act authorizing the appointment of the commission he would move for an order directing the woman to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Judge Sutherland expressed great confidence in

to be sent to the State Linuatic Asylum.

Judge Sutherland expressed great confidence in
the intelligence of the commission, but expressed
the opinion that the act which gave a commission
the power to pronounce upon the sanity or insanity of a person was unconstitutional and an innovation upon the common law and trial by jury.
His Honor, however, intimated that he would
grant the order when the prosecuting officer
asked for it.

ALLEGED JEWELRY THIEVES BROUGHT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

District Attorney Phelps came into court in the afternoon and said that he had two indictments against George Wyman and John Craft for grand larceny. They were brought from San Francisco upon a requisition issued by the Governor, and as there were other complaints against the delend-ants he asked that they be committed to prison. His Honor granted the motion and Wyman and Craft were taken to the Tombs. It is said that the accused stole a quantity of jewelry from mer-chants in Maiden lane.

BURGLARY. John Forrest pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the second degree. The charge was that on the 30th of December he effected an entrance into the house of Angust Kaiser, 116th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and stole clothing and a pistol valued at \$40. The punishment inflicted was imprisonment in the State Prison for three years and six months. ANDY JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE, SENT TO THE

Andrew Johnson, a colored man, who said that he had been a servant for ex-President Johnson, in Tennessee, for twenty years, was charged with

PENITENTIARY.

in Tennessee, for twenty years, was charged with entering the premises of Ann Esther, No. 38 Baxter street, on the 28th of December, and stealing three live geese valued at \$4.

Judge—What did you want with the geese?

Anny—Me and two other follows stole three geese; we wanted to have a New Year's dinner.

Judge—I suppose the geese were not worth \$25.

Anny—U my God, no! (Loud laughter.)

His Honor sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

ACQUITTALS. John Gleason was tried upon an indictment charging him with attempting to break into the liquor store of Charles Volckens, No. 159 avenue B., on the night of the 29th of December. The

B., on the night of the 29th of December. The proof was legally insufficient to warrant a conviction, and under directions from His Honor the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Wolf Leutanski was charged with inflicting a slight wound upon the hand of issac Silverman on the 29th of December. As the complainant admitted that he was the aggressor, and Mr. Kintzing stating that he had witnesses to show the good character of the delendant, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. CHINAMEN IN COURT.

Li Sam was tried upon a charge of stealing a \$50 bill on the 22d of December from Chan Hook. The parties were from Baxter street, where so many of the Chinese are domiciled. As the evidence was contradictory the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY,

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 13, 81, 111, 112, 160, 162, 179, 202, 208, 209, 210, 211.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Davis. Brady and Daulels.—Nos. 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 147, 137, 138, 151, 132, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 206, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 34, 103, 35, 36, 58, 69, 125, 126, 127, 134, 149, SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brint.—Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 44, 53, 11, 161, 96, 97, 98, 100, 46, 67, 91, 108, 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 6, 118, 8, 119, 120, 121, 122, SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Short causes.—Nos. 630, 1576, 1528, 1374, 1329, 1479, 1636, 150, 1524, 1852, 1554, 2050, 2072, 952, 1876, 1642, 1954, 2156, 1650. Part 3—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 1455, 1767, 1825, 1811, 1329, 1549, 1535, 1487, 2075, 131334, 1896, 1293, 1833, 1791, 1455, 1399, 213, 1476, 1493, 1821, 1377, 1797, 1653, 12875, 2148, 2095, 1649.

SUPPEMIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick—Short causes.—Nos. 1508, 1394, 1477, 1653, 1368, 1562, 1428, 1446, 1295, 1114, 9124, 1317, 1428, 1317, 1435, 1168, 1478, 1523, 1240, 1660, 1702, 1301, 1681.

SUPPEMIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by SUPPEMIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by SUPPEMIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

1703, 1681. SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Freedman, Curtis and Speir.—Nos. 28, 34,

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Freedman, Curtis and Speir.—Nos. 28, 34, 36, 36, 37, 38.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew—Case on.—No. 2106. Part 2—Adjourned until first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Daly, Larremore and Robinson.—Nos. 24, 25, 75, 129, 122, 127, 66, 663, 46, 69.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 10, 971, 2047, 890, 1026, 1330, 1129, 1130, 1132, 1168, 670, 963, 964, 1332, 1335, 1327, 1328, 1348, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1320, 1321, 1328, 1325, 1327, 1328, 148, Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 2640, 2003, 2133, 1836, 1223, 1209, 1042, 1001, 1642, 1630, 1214, 2447, 2448, 2342, 2509.

General Sessions—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Robert Robertson, robbery; Same vs. Francis White, burglary; Same vs. John Smith, burglary; Same vs. Peter Costello, grand larceny; Same vs. Michael Firzgerald, grand larceny; Same vs. Michael Firzgerald, grand larceny; Same vs. George W. Marsh and John Bush, grand larceny; Same vs. George W. Marsh and John Bush, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert Robertson, grand larceny; Same vs. Solinas Reynolds, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert Daley, grand larceny; Same vs. Solinas Reynolds, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert Daley, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert Daley, grand larceny; Same vs. Sigiamund P. Wendell, grand larceny; Same vs. Sigiamund P. Wendell, grand larceny; Same vs. Bella Shaw, petit larceny; Same vs. Richard Smith, petit larceny; Same vs. Richard Smith,

COMMISSION OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1874. There will be no further day calendar during the present term.

GREAT WALKING MATCH IN ENGLAND. (From the London Standard, Dec. 22.) Perkins, the champion, failed to do his task yesterday afternoon, and gave up at the commencement of the seventh mile. Perkins was for a long while considered one of the best of the second rate walkers, and in a short time he effectually disposed of all the local challengers in his native district of Paddington. His next game was a high one, and no other than Stockwell, who for a long while had held the championship in this branch of Lillie Bridge, and then Perkins did the greatest Little Bridge, and then Perkins did the greatest recorded leat by covering the three miles under 2018. 478. Stockwell had up to this time done the best time, viz., 21m., when he beat one Hurley, wao had he pretensions to style. This wonderful performance placed Perkins at once at the top of the tree, and there was no one let to compete with him but Pather Time, and in this match the venerable scyline-bearer came off triumphant. Charles Westnail stands as one of the great herces of a past age; then follow Spooner, who used to run as well as walk, and sometimes both at the same time; then Topley, Miles and Davidson. The latter was one of the fastest and best walkers of the later days, and he has done nearer eight miles in the hour than any other man.

Miles and Davidson. The latter was one of the lastest and best walkers of the later days, and he has done nearer eight miles in the hour than any other man.

Perkins had a numerous clientile, and so had father lime. The stakes (£200) were heavy ones, and no doute few who were without iriends could have lound them, but any one who goes straight in the sporting world heed never lear for friends, be it on the turi, river, or running path.

The late snowly weather had no effect on the path at Lillie Bridge, West Brompton: It had been carefully rolled, swept and asned and was in spiendid order, but the atternoon was cold and freezing—not a day that would be selected for a great feat. Nor is December, either, the season for outdoor training for such a task. So thought the irlends of time, and they backed it at six to lour. Perkins had been training down in the country and has done, it was said, eight and a quarter miles in the hour; but more is generally done in trials than in the race, and people are not often ied away by these rumors. There was a very large attendance—over 3,000 people in the stands—who were very hearty in their applause, and as each lap was done they watched the electric clock most caperly. Bell's Life was referee, but no caution or appeal was once made—Perkins' style was too fair for remark. He went off at a good pace and strode away very evenly for the first lap (one-third of a mile), which was done in mile in 6 min. 5 sec. in settled down then to a good straight style from his hips, and completed the first mile in 6 min. 5 sec. Those of the spectators who had mastered the three i's were ousy with pencil and watches, calculating how much time was gone, now much leit, each mile in 7 min. 30 sec. would do the eight miles in the hour, and, as Perkins got over the two miles in 14 min. 37 sec. and the three in 22 mid. 24 sec., he had just six ween he walked \$50ckwell, and the cold gave his lews, which were considerably bare, a geddish

Minnie Edwards, pleaded guilty to petit larcety. She was sent to the Penitentiary for two months ISABELLA GANNISH DECLARED INSANE.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins read to the Court an elaborate report made by the commission appointed early in the tgrin to inquire into the sanity of Isabella Gannish, who was indicted for murder in killing her child by putting it upon a hot stove, on the 20th of November. It was clearly established that the woman was intemperate and had been subject to repeated attacks of epilepsy, and that on the morning in question she was evidently laboring under the effect of one of these sts, and was not responsible for her act. Mr. Rollins said that in accordance with the act authorizing the appointment of the commission he would move for an order directing the woman to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

GREAT PAIR-OARED RACE ON THE

TYNE FOR £400.

(From the London Standard, Dec. 22.) The pair-oared race for £200 a side between Thomas Winship and Robert Bagnall, of Newcastle on the one part, and Robert Watson Boyd, o Gateshead, and William Lumsden, of Blyth, on the other part, took place yesterday on the Tyne over a course from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, a distance of about three miles and a half. This event has been looked lorward to with much interest on Type side, and by many the challenging of old hands like Winship and Bagnall by young men like Boyd and Lumsden was looked upon with some surprise. The careers of Thomas Winship and Bagnall are well known. Few men have held such an honorable position among Tyneside oarsmen as Winship. Boyd and Lumsden have rowed in many races, but were not generally known until they plucktly entered into articles to row a double sculling race on the Thames, on October 13, against Thomas Green and Henry Thomas, of Hammesmith, for £200 a side, and which was won by the northern pair by four lengths. Soon after returning to their nomes Boyd and Lumsden challenged Winsaip and Bagnall to row a pair-oared or a double sculling maten on the Tyne; and although the season for the match to be rowed in was not most suitable, the challenge was quickly accepted. Boyd and Lumsden had worked together a great deal in boats, and were quantied to row either kind of match; but Winship and Bagnall were not accustomed to row together. Since the articles were signed all things have gone on satisfactorily. The men have most carefully trained, and did all in their power to render themselves fit for the struggle. Mr. William Oidham was appointed referee. and Lumsden was looked upon with some surprise

struggle. Mr. William Oidham was appointed referee.

Owing to the upper part of the river being obstructed with ice it was agreed that the race should be rowed on the lower reaches of the river. The new course was from Bill Foint to Howden Dock landing stage, which is about three miles and three-quarters in length. The betting was at five to four on Boyd and Lumsden. Winship and Bagnali got away with a lead of half a length, but by the time fifty yards had been rowed Boyd and his companion rowed up and took the lead. Boyd and Lumsden rowed with great strength, while their opponents made up in fine rowing what they lacked in strength. It was evident, nowever, that the great strength of Boyd and Lumsden were going to stand them in good need. A quarter of a mile irom the start Boyd and Lumsden were leading by nearly two lengths, and by the time half a mile was got over Winship and Bagnall were receiving the backwash of their opponents. The race was now virtually over, as the young pair were able to respond in spiendid style to any efforts made by Bagnall and Winship. With ease Boyd and Lumsdon landed themselves winners by about six lengths. In the last quarter of a mile Boyd and Lumsden rowed as well and as last as they did at the start.

HORSE NOTES.

Mr. James Miller, of Harrison county, Ky., sold on Monday, January 4, to Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana, for parties East, the bay golding Dick Jamison, by Joe Downing, dam Ohio mare, whose pedigree is unknown. Joe Downing is by Ned

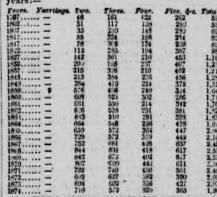
pedigree is unknown. Joe Downing is by Ned Forrest, dam by Wagner. The price paid is said not to have been under \$10,000.

Mr. Thomas J. Coons, of Lexington, Ky., sold the other day to a Mr. McCleiland, of Pennsylvania. two geidings, by American Clay, for \$1,200. The get of this norse seems to be in great demand, sixteen of his sons and daughters having been sold in the last lew months. Maggie Briggs, who made a second heat this fall in 2:27, was sold two weeks since for \$8,000, and \$2,000 additional when she trots in 2:24.

PACING AND TROTTING IN CALIFOR-NIA.

ENGLISH RACING STATISTICS FOR 1874.

Table showing the number of races at different distances in Great Britain in the undermentioned years, including the principal races in Ireland, as reported in the English "Racing Calendar." | The | The



The Irish horses are not included prior to 1849. In 1843 113 horses ran in the Irish races reported in the English "Racing Calendar." Since the autumn of 1867 burdle races have not been included in these tables, and since the end of July, 1871, nunters' races on the flat have not been included.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Bailoting for United States Senator will commence in the Massachusetts Legislature January

They have a "Peter's pill" down in Maine which is said to be hard to swallow by the Hamlin patients. Governor Kellogg says the "great need of Louisiana is peace." But it would seem that he and his

friends want the whole of it. Harrison Cockrell purposes to contest the elec-tion of John D. White to Congress from the Kentucky Fourth district. White's reputed majority

The Denver News is of opinion that the contest for the Speakership of the next House lies be tween Messrs. Kerr, of Indiana, and Wood, of New York. The Milwaukee Sentinel declares that "It would

be suicidal" for the republicans to elect any other mas than Carpenter for United States Senator from Wisconsin.
The Denver (Col.) Tribune would like to see

Andy Johnson elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee, mainly because he was born and lives in the objective case. The Boston Traveller (reported Butler organ) says :- "We must encourage fighting men, for the country is fast drifting into another civil war, be-

cause of democratic villany and republican The Allegan (Mich.) Journal says they have several funny papers in Detroit, but the funniest of all is the Tribune, which is going around with a tin lantern in search of someoody to beat Zach

The Newport (R. I.) News referring to the fact that no democrat has yet put himself on record in tavor of one term, remarks:- "Of course not. The democrats expect to do the Presidential efecting hereafter, and they don't wish to be hampered by any one-term pledges."

Chandler for the United States Senate.

THE NILE SOURCES.

THE BECENT DISCOVERIES OF LIEUTEN AND COLONEL LONG AND LIEUTENANT CAMEBOI-ALL THE EVIDENCE STILL IN PAVOR OF ITY INGSTONE AND STANLEY AND THE LUALABAAS THE MAIN STREAM OF THE NILE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The recent discoveries in the Victoria Lake bein

of Lieutenant Colonel Long, an enterprising American officer in the service of the Khediye of Egypt, and of Lieutenant Cameron, a British ix-plorer, at the south end of Lake Tanganjika tre the Nile sources, but they do not reach the man question nor weaken the conclusion of Livingstone and Stanier, that the general outlet of Liv ingstone's magnificent interior system of springs, lakes and rivers lying west of the Tanganyika basin is the main stream of the mighty Nile.

And here, for the information of the general reader, we will briefly describe the wondering Nile and its basin, as far as established from actual explorations, and the vast interior sub-equa-torial region, with its magnificent chain of lakes and rivers, discovered by Livingstone, and firmly believed by high to belong to the Nile basin. The ascertained fountainheads of the Nile are the Victoria and Albert lakes, lying in the midst of a loity mass of mountains, on the Equator, and extending some three degrees south of "the line. The delta of the Nile, where it is discharged into the Mediterranean, is marked by the thirty-second degree of north latitude. From its ascertained sources, therefore, the course of the river from south to north is through thirty-five degrees of latitude. Between the sources and the outlets of the Mississippi there are twenty degrees of latitude; so that the old Nile stretches through fifteen degrees more than our "Pather of Waters," or, as the bird flies, the Nile is ascertained to be over a thousand miles longer than the Mississippi.

And yet the real sources of the Nile are no established. Bruce thought he had discovered them in the lofty plateau of the mountains of Abyssinia; but those lakes and streams were only the sources of the Blue Nile and the Atbara, tributaries of the main river, which Baker, from actual observation, established as furnishing, with their spring foods, the annual foundations of Egypt The ascertained heads of the main river, or White Nile, He a thousand miles south of the confluence of the Biue Mie. And yet Livingstone died in the faith that there must still be added to the drainage of the White Nile a region lying to the southwest of the Albert and Victoria lakes, in the very heart of the Continent, extending seven or eight hundred miles still further southward, and from three to four hundred miles in width. This region is drained by the Luciaba River and its numerous tributary lakes and streams; and if Livingstone was right as to the identity of this great stream, then the sources of Old Father Nile lie eight degrees south of the Equator, and his course is through forty degrees of latitude, and is twice, in a straight line, the course of the Mississippi. This is the matter which Stanley has now in hand, and concerning which, in taking up the trail of Lavingstone, he is confidently expected to finish triumphantly the brave old man's glorious under-

Toward the solution of this very interesting and important problem of the Nile sources we have the following discoveries made from actual ex-

plorations:—

First—The discovery of the Victoria Lake by Speke and Grant, which they believed to be the discovery of the icontain-head of the Nile.

Second—The discovery by Baker of the Albert Lake, which, in conjunction with the Victoria, he believed at the time as embracing the dramage of the head basin of the great river.

Third—The exploration by Petherick of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or Ghasell, southward beyond what he believed to be the watershed of the Nile, on the east side of the Albert Lake.

Fourth—Various explorations of Lake Tanganyika, lying south of the Albert lake, to which we shall presently refer.

Fifth—Livingstone's explorations and discoveries, west of the Tanganyika, in the great interior basin of the Lusiaba River.

Sixth—the late adventures of Baker between the Victoria and Albert lakes.

Seconth—The recent explorations and discoveries of Long and Cameron.

From all these explorations and discoveries the plorations :-

From all these explorations and discoveries the

only fact established bearing upon the Nile sources is the fact that the great elevated Equatorial basin of the Albert and Victoria lakes is drained into the Nile. Beyond this lact, as to the heads of the great river we are left to inferences and conjectures. beautiful and extensive system of interior lakes

and rivers west of the Tanganyika is the Congo or the Nile is the great problem remaining still un-solved, the problem to which Livingstone devoted many years of persistent explorations, and in which his life was at last sacrificed; and the prob-lem which it is now hoped throughout the civilized world the present Stanley expedition in Central

which his lite was at last sacrificed; and the problem which it is now hoped throughout the civilized world the present Stanley expedition in Central Africa will completely solve.

Captain Long's discoveries in the Victoria Lake is not the 'sast expanse of water it was supposed to be from the partial explorations of Speke and Grant, but that it is comparatively a small lake, and that there are other lakes in the same general basin, all, of course, drained into the Nic. Sir Samuel Baker, in his late military expedition to the country between the Albert and Victoria lakes, learned from native traders that there was a navigacie connection between the Albert and Tanganyika lakes; but on his return he seems to have dismissed these reports as entitled to but little consideration.

He had doubless learned on his return to Egypt, in the before, that Livingstone and Stanley had in a boat rowed to the north end of Lake Tanganyika from Dijl, and had there been met by a powerint stream descending from the north into the lake. This excursion established the fact that the general outdow of the lake was at its southern end, and was discharged into the lodian Ocean.

But Leutenant Cameron writes from Kawela. Cijit, May 14, that "I have made a successful voyage around the southern part of the Tanganyika, and have discovered its outlet in a river named the Lukuga, a little to the south of the group of islands visited by Captain speke in 1859. I think also, from what I have neard from the Arabs nere, that the Lukinga is the right of the Lualaba (Livingstone's great interior river) as the Congo. Then, after speaking of the rich trade of the Lualaba (Livingstone's great interior river; as the Congo.) Then, after speaking of the rich trade of the Lualaba (Livingstone's great interior river; as the Congo.) Then, after speaking of the rich trade of the Lualaba (Livingstone's interior river; as the Congo, bequete and that, according to the Arabs, the Lualaba; passing round the dividing mountain barrier at the southern end of the lake,

and that, according to the Arabs, the Lugiaba is the Congo.

But Livingstone, the only white man who has explored the Lugiaba and its interior system of tributary lakes and rivers, says "No. The Lugiaba is the Nile." And, having himself traced the southern sources of the Congo to the cividing plateau where they interiok with the sources of the Zambess, Livingstone's opinion of the Lugiaba we consider worth much more than the wild stories of the Arabs, who will say anywhing which they think will please the explorer in the way of information, such as their reports to Baker, for instance, of a navigable strait from the south end of the Tangantika.

information, such as their reports to Baker, for instance, of a navigable strait from the south end of the Tanganyika.

The discovery made by Lieutenant Cameron, however, that the Tanganyika Lake is drained into Livingstone's Lualida, is an important one, for it settles the point that the great lake, upon which Livingstone passed the most eventual years of his life, and where he was discovered by Stanley, reduced to "a mere ruckie of bonea," has its outlet either in the Nile or the Congo, through the ceautiful Lualada. But here is the mystery still to be cleared up. Is the Lualada the Nile or the Congo? And here the old Doctor, as the only white explorer so far up the Lualada, commands our support in his opinion that that river is the Bahreliasell and the main stream of the Nile.

It will be remembered that Livingstone had only 160 miles or less to go on the Lualada in order to determine its destination when the perils of starval ion compelled him to return as best be could to Ujili, where Stanley found and relieved him; and that the Lualada when he let; it was lairly "heading" for the Nile. Again, from Livingstone's reports of the southern upper waters of the Congo, they drain a basin of a much higher altitude than that of the Lualada. Recent discoveries, furthermore, connected with the supplies of the White Nile, show that the united waters from the Albert and Victoria lakes form but a small stream compared with the volume poured into it from the Bahr-el-Ghazal, nundreds of miles further down. From the latest examinations of its volume of flowing water, the Bahr-el-Ghazal is, in truth, the main river. Whence this great younge of niving water it is drawn from Livingstone's interior system of inkes and rivers, south of the Equator, and to this system must now be added the Tanganjika.

Let us suppose that Stanley, whose present mission in Airica is to complete the unfaished

Let us suppose that Stanley, whose present mission in Africa is to complete the unfinished work of Livingstone, has completed it, in entering the Waite Nile by boat from the Lualaba, the importance of his achievement to Egypt, Africa and the civilized world can hardly be estimated. By light draught steamboats, with some improve-

ments of the river, the waters of the Nile will soon be navigated into Livingstone's extensive, rich and beautiful basin of the Linainda and ground to the Tanganyika Lake and Ujiji. And the great trade of those fruitial regions with Exptt will make the Khédive's commercial exchanges among the richest in the world. On the other hand, should Stanley, in following the Luslaba descend into the Congo, Livingstone's great interior basin, with a railway over the mountains from the Aulantic coast, will doingless soon become an English colony, and more valuable in its product than the gold and diamond fields of South Africa. Livingstone was fixed in the conviction that the Luslaba is the Nile, and for the honor of the old explorer, and of the grand old river of Egypt, and of the firstery. It is to be hoped that Stanley will prove that his old friend of Ujij was right in his conviction.

THE FREE SCHOOLSHIPS.

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL ALREADY OPENED-THE MERCURY'S ANNUAL WINTER CRUISE.

The nautical school on board the St. Mary's, the United States sailing sloop-of-war detailed by the President for the service, has at last been fairly opened and the work of fraining boys to be good seamen begun. There are already sixty boys on the St. Mary's, and Mr. Wetmore, the chairman of the Nautical School Committee of the Board of Education, is daily receiving a large number of applications from boys who have an inclination for sea life. The maximum number of pupils is 200; but it will probably be some time before this will be reached, as great care has to be used, all ap plications from boys who are not fitted, from any cause, to become good seamen being rejected. Every applicant is first examined by Mr. Wetmore, who satisfies himself that he has attended school before and can read and write. This is all that is expected of the boys, as it is not intended to make projound scholars of them,

BUT GOOD, EFFICIENT SEAMEN.

The boy has then to take out certain preliminary papers, and the father or guardian gives his consent in writing. The latter is also required to state whether the boy has had the whooping cough, smallpox, measles or other contagious diseases, which should be known by the examining surgeon, Dr. D. B. Burleigh, United States Navy. When the written consent of the parents has been filed, the boy is sent to Dr. Burleigh, on board the St. Mary's, who examines him as to his physical fitness. If he passes this examination he reports on the appointed day to the commander, R. L. Phythian (who was for five years an instructor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis), and has to de-posit \$35 for his outfit. This is the only charge made by the committee, board and education being free. Yesterday the boys were measured for their uniforms, for which they are looking with great curiosity and delight. This uniform will be

being free. Yesterday the boys were measured for their uniforms, for which they are looking with great curiosity and delight. This uniform will be plain but neat, and undoubtedly imbue them with a proper esprit de corps. It will consist of a navy shirt (with the usual anchor on the collar), round cloth cup (blue) and blue pantaloons. The boys are allowed to jurnish their own underwear.

If E DAILY ROUTINE

of school life has, of course, not been quite settled, as the school is scarcely yet in thorough working order. The boys, however, are already being instructed in the various branches set forth in the prospectus. The teachers, besides Commander Paythian, are Lieutenant Commander George W. Wadieigh, United States Navy, who is the executive officer; Lieutenant George W. De Long, United States Navy, and Dr. D. B. Burleigh, Assistant Surreon, United States Navy, it is the intention of the committee to divide the boys into messes of fitteen each, to be graded according to the respective capabilities of the scholars. One mess may have to be instructed in branches in which others are already sufficiently advanced. The boys on board the St. Mary's are between the ages of fitteen and iffraction. They sleep in hammocks on the berth deck. The fare is plain, substantial and wholesome. Bread, milk, tea, conce, beef, mutton and ordinary vegetaoles are lurnished in abundance.

SALLORS AS TEACRERS.

One of the curious features of this novel school is that the salors are all teachers. Knotting and splicing, heaving the lead, handling of boats under our and under sait; all these things and may other of the rudiments of seamanship can be taught by some plain old tar as well as by a scientific officer of the navy. The crew of the St. Alary's is composed of fifteen experienced men, who were shipped with this view of teaching the boys. By and by one of the superintendents of the schools will visit the sinp and test the pupils in their proficiency in English, to see that their ordinary education. After the boys have served a term o

withstanding their flannels and furs; but it is, nevertueless true, that these boys have been most insufficiently clad during the last terrible spell of cold weather. There are now about 200 boys on board the Mercury, and they are looking forward to the cruise with great eagerness. The salaries of the officers in charge of the vessel have recently been reduced by the Commissioners.

A MEXICAN WAR VESSEL LAUNCHED. [London (Dec. 23) correspondence of Liverpoo Albion.

To-day the Democrata, built for the Mexican government by Messrs. J. & G. Rennie, was the vessel is a sloop-of-war, and is a sister ship to the Mexico, which was launched from the same yard a short time ago. Both are schooner rigged, and the Democrata, as in the case of the Mexico, has her machinery fixed on board. The launch was satisfactorily accomplished, and a lunched was satisfactorily accomplished, and a lunched was subsequently given, Major J. E. De Foster, who represented the Mexican government, Senor Ybarrondo, Mexican Consul, and others being present.

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